THE NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE EGYPTIAN MEDICINE

Collective Index of
150 Periodicals

Part 6 : E.N.T.

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Preface

It is our great honour to continue publishing the parts of the National Bibliography of the Egyptian Medicine which have proved to be very important for public health& medical education foundations, as well as for researchers and scientific research authorities.

The effort done in this work has been going on very steadily since the begining of 1986.

The editor previous experience and background in editing& publishing enable us to put a dynamic plan for such national work with the possibility of renewing, adding, omitting, rearangement of such data.

The hope of establishing a regional data base of medicine was not so far from our thinking.

Our motivation was the great need for such work. It seems quite unfair to our people to be aware of the recent international research through the medicus index, while they are ignorant of the current research done in our very own country and even city.

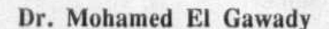
This led to unneccessary repetition of research papers, with waste of effort, time &money as well as lack of utilization of previous data. There have been too many examples for such waste. The hope of completing this work depend on national cooperation.

For sure the spirit of cooperation offered by the Deans of Egyptian Medical Schools, Editors and Subeditors of the Egyptian Medical Journals was the main milestone which enabled us to achieve such work. We would like to thank all of them.

We would like also to offer special appreciation to Professor Mohamed Abdel Latif, Professor Abdel Salam Gomaa and Prof Mohamed Sakr







Dr. Mohamed El Gawady

Managing Editor of The New Egyptian Journal of Medicine.

Professor. Fahmy Abu Ahmed

Professor of Radiology &
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ABBREVIATIONS OF JOURNALS INDEXED

AFMJ	Armed Forces Medical Journal
AJD	African Journal of Dermatology
AJLM	Arab Journal of Laboratory Medicine
AMC	Ain Shams Medical Conference (The book of the abstracts of the annual conference)
AMJ	Al Azhar Medical Journal
ASMJ	Ain Shams Medical Journal
AsUMJ	Assiut University Medical Journal
AZDJ	Al Azhar Dental Journal
BAFM	Bullctin of Alexandria Faculty of Medicine
BEHA	Bulletin of the Egyptian Hospital Association
BESC	The Bulletin of the Egyptian Society of Cardiology
BFP	Bulletin of the Faculty of Pharmacy, Cairo University
BFS	Bulletin of the Faculty of Science, Cairo University
BHIPH	The Bullctin of the High Institute of Public Health
BMJ	Benha Medical Journal
BNI	Bullctin of the Nutrition Institute of the Arab Republic of Egypt
BNRC	Bulletin of the National Reasearch Center
BOSE	Bulletin of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt
D.D.	Drugs Digest (WHO/EMO, Alex)
EDJ	Egyptian Dental Journal

EHJ	Egyptian Heart Journal (=BESC The Bulletin of the Egyptian Society of Cardiology, changed its name since October, 1988).
EICRA	4th Egyptian Intemational Congress of Rheumatology (Book of Abstract)
EJA	Egyptian Journal of Anaesthology
EJANA	Egyptian Journal of Anatomy
EJAR	Egyptian Journal of Andrology & Reproduction
EJAS	Egyptian journal of Applied Sciences
EJB	Egyptian Journal of Bilharziasis
EJBIOE	The Egyptian Journal of Biomedical Engineering
EJCDT	The Egyptian Journal of Chest Disease & Tubereulosis
EJEMTC	Egyptian Journal of Environmental Mutagensis, Teratogensis and Carcinogensis.
EJENT	Egyptian Journal of Otolaryngology
EJFS	Egyptian Journal of Food Science
EJGC	Egyptian Journal of Geneties& Cytology
EJGIT	The Egyptian Journal of Gastroentuology
EJH	The Egyptian Journal of Haematology
EJHIST	The Egyptian Journal of Histology
EJMH	The Egytian Journal of Mental Health
EJMIC	Egyptian Journal of Microbiology
EJN	Egyptian Jornal of Nutrition
EJNPN	The Egyptian Journal of Neurology, Phychiatry& Neurosurgery
EJO	The Egyptian Journal of Oncology
EJP	The Egyptian Journal of Psychiatry
EJPHA	The Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences
EJPHY	The Egyptian Journal of Physiological Sciences
EJPRS	Egyptian Journal of Plastic& Reconstructive Surgery
EJPS	Egyptian Journal of Physilological Sciences
EJRNM	The Egyptian Journal of Radiology& Nuclear Medicine
EJRS	Egyptian Journal of Radiation Sciencs& Applications
EJS	The Egyptian Journal of Surgery
EMJ	The Egyptian Medical Journal
EOJ	The Egyptian Orthopedic journal

ERR	The Egyptian Rheumatology & Rehabuilitation
ERZU	Enviromental Review of Zagazig University
14 ESCAM	The 14 Annual Meeting of the Egyptian Society of Cardiology
15 ESCAM	The 15th Egyptian Society of Cardiology Annual Meeting
ESJ	The Egyptian Statisical Journal
GEPA	The Gazette the Egyptian Paediatric Association
GESDY	Gazette of the Egyptian Socicty of Dermatology and Venerology
JDR	Jornal of Drug Research
JEMA	The Jornal of Egyptian Medical Association
JENCI	Journal of Egyptian National Cancer Institute
JEPHA	Journal of Egyptian Public Health Association
JESE	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Endocrinology
JEUSM	Journal of the Egytian Society of Ultrasound in Medicine
JEST	Journal of the Egyptian Socicty of Toxicology
JESOG	The journal of the Egyptian Society of Obstetrics& Gynaccology
JMMA	Journal of the Medical Military Academy
JMRI	The Journal of the Medical Research Institute
JMS	Journal of Medical Sciences
MMB	Mansoura Medical Bulletin
MP	Mental Peace
MJCU	The Medical Journal of Cairo University
NAACO	Ninth Afro Asian Congess of Ophthalmology
NEJM	New Egyptian Journal of Medicine
OCA	Orthopedics Conferences Abstract
PAMJA	24th Pan Arab Medical Journal Abstract
PAMCA	Pan Arab Medical Conference Association
SJAFO	Scientific Journal of Azhar Faculty of Girls
4 SMPCA	4th Scientific Meeting On Problems Of Cardiac Arrythmias
TMJ	Tanta Medical Journal
4 ZCDV	The 4th Zagazig International Conference of Dermatology& Vencrology
5 ZCDV	5th Zagazig International Conference of Dermatology & Venerology 5z CDV 2188
ZMAJ	Zagazig Medical Association Journal
ZUMJ	Zagazig University Medical Journal

T: Development of Arabic Staggered Spondaic Word (SSW).
A: S. Soliman, A. Fathallah, W. Shehata
S: A.M.C.
D: 3/1985
A: The SSW is a speech procedure which is used as a measure of central auditory dysfunction. The test was introduced by Katz (1962).
The aim of the central auditory tests is to reduce the extrinsic redundancy of the message, thus any loss in intrinsic redundancy (due to CNS lesion) will then be manifested.

T: A study of Caloric Responses in Different Ages
A: Hashem Fouad, Essam E.A. Abel Nabi, Emad Mottawea
S: M.J.C.U.
D: 3/1985.
A: 60 normal persons (aged between 21 and 78 years), not suffering from any vestibular or nervous lesions, were subjected to caloric tests. Responses were greater in the subjects falling between 60 and 70 years of age. The increased response was highly intensified with the warm irrigations. In older individuals the response declined. This phenomenon may be attributed to inhibitory release and/or local vascular influences.

T: Temporalis Fascia Versus Tragal Perichondrium in Myringoplasy
A: Hashem Foad, Mahamoud A. Khalil, Mohamed Raifai and Kamal Labib.
S: J.M.C.U.
D: 3/1985
A: Myringoplasty following the underlay technique was performed on 90 ears using either temporalis fascia or tragal perichondrium as a grafting material. Audiometry was performed for all the cases pre-operatively and 3,6, and 12 months postoperatively. Statistical analysis was performed to assess myringoplasty results. This study shows that both temporalis fascia and tragal perichondrium are excellent materials for grafting in simple myringoplasty and that a wet or even a discharging ear can give the same successful results as the dry ear.

T: Effects of Peripheral Hearing Loss on Arabic SSW Scores
A: S. Soliman, A. Fathallah, W. Shehata
S: A.M.C.
D: 3/1985
A: Wentral auditory tests are designed specifically to detect central audiotry nervous system (CANS) disorders. However, most of these are limited by the presence of peripheral hearing loss. By design, the SSW test incorporates a correction procedure which neutralizes the effects of peripheral hearing loss on the test results, isolating results due to central problems

T: Clofazimin in The Treatment of Scleroma
A: M.A. Shehata and A.M. Salama
S: BAFM
D: 3/1985
A: Scleroma is chronic progressive granulomatous disease predominantly affecting the mucous membrane of the upper respiratory tract, endemic in temperate zone countries including Egypt. Many patients in early stages respond to medical treatment while others are not responding. In these patients an antileprotic agent Clofazimin "Lamprene" was tried for a good number of cases and the therapeutic results are very promising, especially for the early stages of nasal affection.

T: Antibiotic Concentration into the Sinus Secretion in Cases of Chronic Maxillary Sinusitis.
A: El-Shaer, M.M., Rizk, M.S., Abdel-Moneim, M., Badr, M.F., Allam, H.E. and Aly, M.M.

S: MMB
D: 4/1985
A: To investigate the influence of maxillary secretion from untreated patients against the bacterial strain used for assay of antibiotics, aspirated maxillary secretions from 10 untreated patients were filled in wells of blood agar plates seeded with the same organism and the plates were incubated as described before. One hundered fifty samples of maxillary sinus secretion, were obtained by sinus aspiration.

T: Cefoperazone Sodium in The Treatment of Oto-Rhino-Laryngological Infection
A: M. Hamed, Abla A. Haroun, Tahani A. Hamid and O. Abdel Hamid
S: JEMA
D: 4/1985
A: The purpose of this study is to assess the efficacy and toleration of Cefobid given I.M. in the treatment of otorhinolaryngological infections in both acute and chronic cases. Clinical, bateriological, and laboratory profile (hepatic, renal, haematologic) assessments will be carried out.

T: Toxoplasmosis as a Cause of Chronic Tonsillitis in Ismailia Governorate
A: Abdel-Magied, S.A., Khalifa, K.I.A. & Al-Atriby, M.N.
S: MMB
D: 4/1985
A: The aim of our study is to determine the toxoplasma antibody titre using indirect haemagglutination test (IHA) among gruops of individuals suffering from chronic hypertorphic and atrophic tonsillitis.

T: Parasitic Link to Allergic Rhinitis
A: Farouk M.Safwat, Wadie M. Abdel-Masi, Samira A. Sheeb, Ahmed A. Ellatif, and Abdel Shafi Table.
S: BMJ
D: 5/1985
A: In the present work, different parasites were demonstrated in the stools of 76 allergic rhinitis patients. Skin testing using Schistosoma mansoni antigen was positive in 90% of the allergic, helminithic infected persons. The serum level of IgE in their sera (mean concentration of (540 IU/ml) was higher than the serum IgE level of bilharzial patients without allergy (mean 3460 IU/ml) and than the serum IgE of control subjects (mean of 2750 IU/ml). By comparing the degree of skin reactivity to IgE concentration, the highest IgE level was reported in strongly positive bilharzial skin test.

T: Infection After Posterior Nasal Packing
A: Esam Abdel Nabi, Emad Mottawa, Mahmoud Khalil
S: M.J.C.U.
D: 6/1985
A: In this study, bacteriological examination of posterior nasal packs of 20 patients suffering from epistaxis revealed that impregnation of the nasal packs with Bipp had markedly reduced the number of the cultured organisms. In addition, the isolated organisms were mostly gram positive bacteria, in contrast to the preponderance of gram negative organisms which were cultured from patients whose nasal packs were not impregnated with Bipp.

T: Study of The Mobility of The Middle Ear Ossicles in Cases of Rheumatoid Arthritis During Remission.
A: Sabry Hossam El-Din, Mohamed Rashad abdel Hady.
S: AFMJ
D: 8/1985

A: Tympanograms were done on 36 patients (72 years) with rheumatoid arthritis in the remission and during exacerbations. The results were compared to those obtained from 20 normal subjects (40 years) as a control. It was clearly observed that there is a highly significant decrease in the static compliance of rheumatoid ears in during remission. On comparing static compliance of rheumatoid ears in the excerbation state and remission state, there was a significant increase in the static compliance during remission. Hence, during remission there is approximately a normal conduction and stiffness of the mobility of the middle ear ossicles.

T: Management of Facial Nerve Neurilemmoma
A: M.C.Khalifa, M. El-Shennawy and Reda A.A. Ibrahim.
S: MJCU
D: 9/1985
A: Neurilemmoma of the facial nerve is an uncommon disorder, it can present along any part of the course of the facial nerve. Facial nerve paralysis is the commonest mode of presentation in most of the cases, however other modes of presentation can occur and lead to a wrong clinical diagnosis. Complete surgical removal is the line of choice and can be done without grossly disturbing the facial nerve function.

T: Cancer Larynx: A Clinico-Pathological Study of 120 Cases
A: N. El-Bolkini, H Mebed, A.M. Fatten, T.M Soliman and M. Refai.
S: M.J.C.U
D: 9/1985
A: A prospective study of 120 patients with carcinoma of the larynx is presented. The symptomatology, clinical presentation and the modalities of treatment are discussed.

T: Benign Soft Tissue Tumours of The External Auditory Canal.
A: Hashem Fouad, Mohamed S. Khalifa, Taher Issa, Hussein El-Rifae, Essam A. Abdel Nabi and Emad Mottawea
S: M.J.C.U.
D: 9/1985.
A: 27 patiens with benign soft tissue tumours of the external auditory canal were examined. Masses were excised with a surrounding rim of healthy skin. Pathological examination revealed that 9 cases were benign naevi, 11 were papillomas, 4 were ceruminomas, 1 was myxoma and 3 were seborrhoeic keratosis. Follow up revealed no recurrences as adequate excision decreases the rate of recurrence.

T: Treatment of Herpetic Facial Paralysis. A Report of 26 Cases
A: Hashem Foad, Derald Brackmann Reda A.AA Ibrahim and Taher
S: MJCU
D: 9/1985
A: There is a lot of controversy regarding the management of facial paralysis due to herpes zoster. Should it be essentially medical or surgical, or a combination. This paper reports the results of treatment of 26 cases of facial paralysis due to herpes zoster as a manifestation of Ramsay-Hunt syndrome. Results showed that both medical and surgical treatment when indicated gave the same percentage of recovery, however the recovery time was much longer in the surgically treated cases.

T: Histological and Histochemical Comparative Study of TMB Allergic Nasal Mucosa With and Without Polypi.
A: M. Mandour & Y. Dogheim and A. Helmy & S. El-Shewemi
S: BAFM
D: 12/1985
A: The histological and histochemical changes in allergic nasal mucosa in patients with and

without polyposis were studied. Marked histological as well as histochemical changes were found specially in cases with polyposis. All the mucosal structures specially the blood capillaries were found to share in polyp formation.

T: Sensorineural Hearing Loss In Diabetic Patients
A: A. Maher. & Y. Dogheim & F. Abou El-Kheir
S: BAFM
D: 12/1985
A: The effect of diabetes mellitus on the hearing function was studied. Thirty known diabetic patients and 30 control subjects of same age and sex were chosen and investigated by pure tone audiometry, speech discrimination, acoustic reflex threshold and decay. A retrocochlear sensorineural hearing loss was found as a result of the diabetic state with an incidence of 63.3%.

T: Effect of Tonsillectomy on Antistreptolysin O and C-Reactive Protein.
A: W.Z. Rizkalla, E.M. Ekladious & S.B. Selim.
S: JEMA.
A: Ninty three cases of tonsillitis were studied for antistreptolysin O titre and C-reactive protein before and 2 months after tonsillectomy. Marked reduction is seen in the level of antistreptolysin after tonsillectomy. Before operation the levels ranged between 1:1360 and 1:170. After operation they ranged between 1:480 – 1:120. Cases with strong positive C-reactive protein turned weak positive while those with weak positive reaction either remained weak positive or turned negative.

T: The Use of Pectoralis Major Myocutaneous Flap For One-Stage Reconstruction In Head and Neck Area.
A: M.El-Kahky, M. El-Sheikh, A, Youssef, Helmy., and M.Z. Helal.
S: S.J.A.M.F.G.
D: 12/1985
A: The aim of this paper is to describe our experience with twenty-eight consecutive pectoralis major (PM) myocutaneous flaps in reconstruction of head and neck defects.

T: Cervical Osteophytes Causing Dysphagia Treated by Cricopharyngeal Myotomy.
A: M. El-Kahky, M. El-Sheikh, A. Yousef, H. Helmy, and M. Helal.
S: S.J.A.M.F.G.
D: 12/1985.
A: Degenerative disease of the cervical spine, known as cervical spondylosis, is fairly common in older age group. The association of cervical osteophytes and dysphagia is occasionally observed. In this paper, four patients with dysphagia due to cervical spondylosis have been successfully treated by cricopharyngeal myotomy.

T: A Study of Some Trace Elements In Sera of Patients With Bronchogenic Carcinoma
A: M.Zahran, A. El-Ashwah
S: BAFM
D: 12/1985
A: Serum iron, copper and zine were estimated in 20 patisnts with bronchogenic carcinoma and in 10 normal control subjects. The results indicate a significant increase in serum copper in patients with bronchogenic carcinoma when compared to controls. This rise can be attributed to the increased rate of tissue destruction and/or proliferation associated with malignancy. Serum iron and zine showed a significant decrease in bronchogenic carcinoma patients compared to controls. This decrease might be due to nutritional defect caused by protein malnutrition, or due to disorder in iron

metabolism induced by the tumour.

T: Management of Stapes Gusher Presentation of 5 Cases
A: H. Soliman
S: MJCU
D: 12/1985
A: The problem of perilymph flooding or C.S.F. gusher is a rare but potentially fatal condition, resulting from a fistulous connection between the subarachnoid space and the tympanic cavity. Most authorities suggest that it might happon once in every 500 stapedectomies.

T: Histochemical Changes In Cancer Larynx
A: Mohamed Rashad Abd El Hady, Rifaat Hablas
S: S.J.A.M.F.G.
D: 12/1985
A: This study is a trial for evaluating the possible role that could be played by enzymological assay in relation to oncology. Three enzymes were studied both in serum and tissues of 30 cases of cancer larynx and 15 cases as a control groups. Alkaline phosphatase showed significant increase both in sera and tissues in cancer larynx patients as compared to normal. Acid phosphatase activity was found to be elevated in tissue of cancer larynx patients compared to normals while its serum level gave no significant difference. There is significant increase of lactate dehydrogenase activity in sera of cancer larynx patients, but no significant difference in tissue of cancer larynx patients as compared to normal.The relationship baetween cancer and enzymes worth the effort of researchers and scientists and could be fruitful in future as an aid in the diagnosis and prognosis.

T: The Radiologial Changes Detected In The Paranasal Sinuses After Nasal Packing.
A: Mahmoud I. El-Sheikh, Mervat Shafik, Mohamed El-Sharnouby
S: J.A.M.F.
D: 12/1985
A: 45 patients with nasal packing and 5 paicnts without nasal packing, as a part of different nasal operation, were subjected to X-ray for the para-nasal sinuses before and after the application of the nasal pack, to see the effect of the nasal packing on the para-nasal sinuses. 91.1% of cases showed different degrees of affection in the maxillary sinuses and 48.8% of cases showed changes in the frontal sinuses. The Rt. maxillary sinus and the Rt. frontal sinus were affected more than Lt. maxillary and LT. frontal sinuses by 10%.

T: Calcitonin As Treatment For Hearing Loss In Paget's Disease
A: Mahmoud El-Sammaa, Fred H. Linthicum, J.R., Howaro P. House, John W.House.
S: J.A.M..F
D: 12/1985
A: Progressive hearing loss is a potential complication of Paget's disease, a metabolic disorder of accelerated bone formation and resorption. Calcitonin (Calcimar) is a systemic treatment. Some studies have shown it to halt the progression of hearing loss. This is the first study of the effects of calcitonin on hearing loss to use a large number of patients with continuous use of the drug and long-term follow-up . It confirms that the drug is effective.

T: The Infuence of Audiometric Configuration on A.B.R.
A: Salah M. Soliman, Mahmoud E. El-Sammaa. Amr Fathalla and Nadia Kamal.
S: J.A.M.F
D: 12/1985
A: It has become obcvous that hearing loss due to cochlear disorders could alter A.B.R. in two ways: an increase in the lowest click thershold intensity at which wave V response could be

observed and an increase in wave V latency.

T: Effect of Irradiation on Hearing
A: Hashem A. Fouad, Mohamed S.Khalifa, Mohamed A. Badrawy, Zoheir El-Hoshy, Ahmed Handusa, Taher K, Issa, and Ismail Zohdi
S: M.J.C.U.
D: 12/1985
A: One hundred and ten patients receiving radiotherapy for neoplasms of the head and neck were studied for audiometric and tympanometric changes during and following radiotherapy. It was found that there is a latency period for the cochlea to be affected and that there was a greater susceptibility of older patients to radiation injury. Conductive deafness and serous otitis media which were found during the course of irradiation were explained by the affection of the mucociliary action by irradiation.

T: Tympanoplasty In United Arab Emirates: A Review of Four Hundred Cases New of Modification of Underlay Technique
A: Mahmoud Ibrahim El-Sheikh, Mohamed El-Sharnouby, Salah Abdoul-Menim Ibrahim.
S: J.A.M.F.
D: 12/1985
A: The result of 400 tympanoplastics performed in Al-Jajziera. Hospital and Al-Mafraq Hospital, Abu-Dhabi, U.A.E., were reviewed. A new modification in the underlay position of the graft was described. The results were discussed regarding healing of the graft and hearing gain postoperatively, also analysis of the age and sex of the patients were discussed. The overall successful graft rate in this study group was 94.5%.
Regarding hearing 79% of the patients were successful with achievemnent of socially adequate hearing level i.e. from 0 to 30 decibel, 15.5% of the patients unaltered and 5.5% of cases failed either due to persistance of the preforation or develop further deterioration of hearing.

T: Analysis of Preoperative Historicl Aspects of 490 stapedectomies
A: H. Soliman
S: JEMA
D: 12/1985
A: Otosclerosis is a disease of young and middle aed adults. On September 14, 1955 John Shew performed the first stapedectomy in modern times. Since that time this operation has become the treatment of choice for stapodial otosclerosis. Statistical analysis is most interesting when it brings attontion to relationship which can be used in care of the patients.

T: The Effect of Two Different Nasal Drops on The Nasal Mucosa of Rabbits and Nasal Mucociliary Function of Human Being.
A: Rashad Abd Alhady, Bahaa B. Ghannam M. Allam, M. El-Sharnoubi
S: S.J.A.M.F.G.
D: 12/1985
A: The nasal mucociliary function of thirty four healthy subjects equally divided into two groups was tested before and after 30 min., 1 week and 2 weeks instillation of two different nasal drops. In otrivin group, the nasal clearance was increased after 30 min., then diminished after one week to reach normal level after two weeks. In nazine group, the nasal clearance diminished from the start of instillation, to reach normal levels after two weeks. Histopathological study of the nasal mucosa of rabbits treated with otrivin and nazine drops for 3 weeks showed congestion, cellular infiltration, hyperplasia of the epithelial cells and an increase in the number of goblet cells. After 4 weeks, nasal biopsies of otrivin group showed normal nasal appearance, contrary to nazine group in which the pathological changes were still evident.

T: Bacteriological Study of the Maxillary Sinuses in Allergic rhinitis.

A: F. A. El-Badry, R. Hablas, Ezz- El-Regal, K. Ahmed, A.T. Farweez, S. Abd El-Rahman, S. El-Din A. Mohammed
S: S.J.A.M.F.G.
D: 12/1985
A: The aim of this work has been to find out the most common etiologic bacteria in maxillary sinuses of normal persons and patients suffering from allergic rhinitis, with and without nasal polyps. Study of the possibility of variations during different seasons was done.

T: Pre-Versus Intra-Operative Bacteriological Study in Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media.
A: Taher Soliman Fatma Sobhy and Zoheir El-Hoshy.
S: MJCU.
D: 3/1986
A: In this study, a correlation is done between the bacteriological findings from the external auditory meatus and those found in the middle ear and the mastoid cavity pre and intraoperatively in 50 cases with chronic suppurative otitis media. It was found that at least two specimens should be taken from a discharging ear, the first from the external meatus to allow pre-operative antibiotic course and the other from the middle ear and the mastoid cavity during operation to allow proper adjustment of postoperative medication.

T: Tumours of The Nasopharynx: Contrast Radiographic Study.
A: Shadia Abou Seif Helmy, Anwar M. Salama, Effat H. Hassanein and Fathi Abdel Baki.
S: BAFM
D: 3/1986
A: Roentgenographic examination of the nasopharynx using contrast medium is a simple procedure. It provides concise information relating to the origin of the nasopharyngeal tumour and permits an accurate estimate of the size and extent of the tumour. The roentgenographic medium is illustrated. The advantages of contrast nasopharyngography is discussed.

T: Histological and Histochemical Changes In The Nasal Mucosa In Septal Deviation
A: M. Mandour and Y. Dogheim and I.El-Chazzawi and A. Massoud
S: BAFM
D: 3/1986
A: The mucosa of the nose was studied histologically and histochemically in 15 patients with septal deviation. Hyperplasia of the serous and mucous acini, with increased vascularity and thickening of blood vessels was found. There was marked increase in activety of succinic dehydrogenase, alkaline phosphatase, acid phosphatase, alpha esterase and choline esterase enzymes. Early treatment was suggested to regain normal nasal function.

T: Chronic Sinusitis and Bronchial Asthma
A: H.T. Abu-El-Wafa, A.S. El-Maraghy, F.A. Hasaballa and Amr A. Sobieh
S: JEMA
D: 4/1986
A: 35 asthmatic patients and 35 healthy individuals were chosen for this study. All cases were subjected for detailed history, E.N.T. and chest examination and X-ray of the paranasal ainuses. Pulmonary function tests (F.V.C., F.E.V., and FEV/FVC %) were done for adult cases. Chronic sinusitis was found in 28.3% of asthmatic patients and radiological changes were seen in 68.5% of asthmatic cases. Pulmonary function tests showed that chronic sinusitis has no effect on the pulmonary function of the asthmatic patients.

T: Study of The Histology and Exfoliative Cytology of Rhinoscleroma

A: Abd El-Hamid A. Wafick, F. A. Hasaballa & Ahmed M. Khalifa
S: E.J. Path
D: 6/1986
A: This study was done to correlate between the histopathological diagnosis, and exofoliative cytology, which is an easy, non penetrating technique and not recorded previously, For this purpose, 25 patients with rhinoscleroma were selected from those attending the outpatient clinics of Al-Azhar University Hospitals. Smears were taken from the mucosa by dry wipe method and nasal biopsy was taken from the nasal granuloma. Nasal cytology in diagnosis of rhinoscleroma has no benefit or value and can not be taken as a method of diagnosis. Clinical and histopathological diagnosis are still the strongest evidence of rhinoscleroma.

T:Bacteriological Study of Oropharyngeal Flora Before and After Tonsillectomy
A: A. Awaad, M. Talaat and F. Ghoneim
S: BHIPH
D: 6/1986
A: The aim of this work was to compare the bacterial flora of the oropharynx in tonsillectomised subjects with that in the healthy non tonsillectomised ones and also to study the effect of removing the chronically infected tonsils on the otopharyngeal flora.

37
T: Endoscopy and X-ray Radiography of The Maxillary Sinus:Verification of The Reliability.
A: Sadeik, M. And Abou Bieh, A.
S: ZUMJ
D: 6/1986
A: Using antroscopy in 120 patients, we verified the reliability of X-ray photographs of the maxillary sinuses, this appeared to be smaller than is generally supposed, 72.3% instead of 86-88%. This does not alter the fact that antroscopy ought to be preceded by radiographic examination.

T: Occupational Noise-Induced Hearing Loss Studies In Dakahlia.
A: El-Saddeik, M. Abou Bieh, A.
S: ZUMJ.
D: 6/1986
A: A number of specific noise situations in Dakahlia industry, have been the subject of carefully-controlled studies. The results of the investigations were derived from retrospective (study on nearly 400 subjects who worked in noise levels of 75 to 120 dB (A), and about 50 controls.The familiar effect at 4000 & 6000 Hz was found 1000 Hz loss of about 15 dB existed some days in anothèr group.

T: Changes In The Microbial Flora of the external Auditory Canal In Hospitalised Patients Treated With Systemic Antibiotics.
A: Safaa A. Amer, A. Mogahed and F.A. El-Garem
S: BAFM.
D: 6/1986
A: The work was carried out on 150 patients to study the effect of antibiotic therapy on external auditory canal flora in hospitalised patients. The patients were divided into three groups. Group A, 100 hospitalised patients receiving antibiotics for more than 10 days, Group B, 25 hospitalised patients receiving no antibiotics for at least 30 days, Group C, 25 non-hospitalised persons receiving no antibiotics for at least 30 days. This study revealed that antibiotic is the major factor determining the colonisation of the external auditory canal of hospitalised patients with Gram-negative bacilli and fungi. The duration of antibiotic and the length of hospitalisation were

of secondary importance.

T: Hearing Loss and Systolic Blood Pressure Level Among a Sample of Agricultural Workers
A: Sanaa A. Rizk and K.P. Singh
S: MJCU
D: 6/1986
A: High noise levels are a feature of several work environments. The least of these work environments is the agricultural one. In this study, a random sample of 58 male agricultural workers exposed to railway traffic noise was examined and compared with another 23 male agricultural workers as control. The exposed group showed significant differences in hearing and systolic blood pressure levels from the control group. These differences were attributed to noise exposure as the two groups of workers were similar in relevant factors otherwise. The results of our study including audiometry were analysed and discussed and some recommendations were also mentioned.

T: Nature of Antibiotic Resistance Among Clinical Isolates of Klebsiella Rhinoscleromatis
A: Abd El-Ghany El-Khouly, Awatef M. Awaad. and Hazem Gaafar.
S: BAFM.
D: 6/1986
A: Twenty cases of rhinoscleroma were examined histopatologically and bacteriologically. In 70% of the cases K. rhinoscleromats was isolated and identified. All 14 isolates were resistant to penicillin, while 70-78% were resistant to ampicillin, carbenicillin and cephoxitine, 55% were resistant to amoxicillin, 21.4% to cephaloridine and 7.1% to refamycin. All strains were sensitive to third generations chephalosporins, all tested aminoglycoside antibiotics, Chloramphenicol, tetracyclin, nalidixic acid and trimethoprim.The nature of resistance of six strains resistant to more than two B-lactam antibiotics were further characterized by screening for plasmid and production of B-lactamase. They exbibited no plasmid-DNA and no B-lactamases.

T: Study of Hearing Threshold Levels (HTL) In Juvenile Onset Diabetes Mellitus (JODM)
A: A.M.El-Rashidi, M.A. El-Sayed, T.M. Zowel, A. TH. Farweez and A.M. Mansour.
S:JEMA.
D: 8/1986
A: Air pure tone threshold levels in 30 juvenile onset diabeties and in 20 non diabetic matched group was estimated. The mean threshold hearing level was 41.6 dB for the diabetic group while it was 20.6 dB for the non diabetic control group. This difference was statistically of high significance.

T: Chronic Suppurative Otitis.
A: F.A. Hasaballa & M. M. El-Sayed.
S: JEMA.
D: 8/1986
A: Sputum from 46-patients suffering from asthmatic bronchitis was collected over 24 hours. Sputum viscosity was determined, using a locally made cone and plate viscometer. 16 patients were put on corticosteroids, 10 patients on potassium iodide, 10 patients on carboxymethyl cysteine and 10 patients on bromhexine.It was found that corticosteroids have no influence on sputum viscosity, while potassium iodide, carboxymethyl cysteine and bromhexine caused significant reduction in the viscosity of thick mucoid sputum.

T: Post-Intubation Lesions of The Trachea: A Radiological Study.

A: SH, Abou Sef Helmy, M. Talaat, F. Abd El-Baky and A. El-Deeb.
S: BAFM.
D: 9/1986
A: Decisions regarding the proper therapy for post intubation tracheal lesions depend upon proper assessment of the alterations of anatomy and physiology. Plain radiogaphs, contrast traceograms with fluoroscopic monitoring were performed on 25 patients with post intubation respiratory obstruction. Tracheal stenosis resulting from pressure necrosis mainly involved the anterior and lateral walls at the stomal site and involved the wall circumferentially at the cuff site. Loss of the supporting structures of the tracheal wall resulted in extreme mobility and collapse of the trachcal lumen with forced expiration and coughing demonstrated fluoroscopically. Tracheo-oesophageal fistulae could also be defined radiologically in two patients. Tracheal resection with end to end anastomosis offers definite treatment for these conditions and makes precise roentgenologic evaluation essential.

T: Contrast Radiography of The Eustachian Tube
A: Rawhia Hassan, Rashad Abd El-Hady, and O. Chehata.
S: MJCU
D: 9/1986
A: The intact Eustachian tube is one of the most essential requirements for a successful tympanoplasty. Since clinical function tests do not provide satisfactory results in every case, radiological examination of the tube becomes significant. The technique we have employed in 30 patients of transtympanic radiography of the Eustachian tube, is described.

T: Histopathological, Histochemical & Scanning Electron Microscopic Studies of the Human Respiratory Tracheal Mucosa After Permanent Tracheostomy.
A: H. Toppozada. E. El-Ghazzawi, M. Talaat, H. Gaafar, H. El-Maghraby & S. Skander.
S: JMRI
D: 10/1986
A: The tracheal mucosa of fifty patients who operated upon for total laryngectomy or pharyngolaryngectomy with subsequent permanent tracheostomy was examined histopathologically, histochemically and by the scanning electron microscope. Metaplasia of the normal pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium to stratified squamous epithelium with complete loss of cilia and goblet cells was observed by the light and the electron microscope. An increased enzymatic reaction of acid phosphatase, alkaline phosphatase and acetyl choline esterase was observed.

T: Delayed Return of Conciousness in The Immediate Post Operative Period as A Sign of Bleeding After Tonsilectomy
A: Wadi M. A. Masi, Maher N. Bishai, Enaam Fooad, and Sherif, A. Shaaban.
S: MJCU
D: 12/1986
A: Among a total number of 2000 tonsillectomies 40 cases had a primary haemorrhage within the first hour after surgery. In only 25 of them, there was manifest bleeding trickiling out of their mouths. In the other 15 bleeding was suspected by delayed recovery from anaesthesia and was proced on looking down the throat. A brief report of these cases was described. Post-tonsillectomy bleeding as a cause of delayed recovery from anaesthesia was discussed.

T: Correlation Between Aural and Nasopharyngeal Bacteria In Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media.
A: F. Hasaballa, E. Khamis, M. El-Sayed and T. Zowel.
S: JEMA.
D: 12/1986

A: Bacteriological studies of aerobic bacterial isolated from the middle ear and the nasopharynx were carried out on 50 patients with chronic suppurative otitis media. Correlation between aural and nasopharyngeal pathogenic bacteria was found in 29.2% of these ares. These results indicated that the Eustachean tube plays an important role as a source of infection to the middle ear and also in maintaining a continued inflammation.

T: Electrolytes and Calcium In Allergic Rhinitis
A: Saddeik, M. Abou Beih, A. Kannishy, M .
S: ZUMJ.
D: 12/1986
A: 4 cases suffering from allergic rhinits were collected and submitted to different laboratory investigations to estimate the serum level of Sodium, Potassium, calcium and absolute eosinophilic count in order to show if there is disturbance in their levels in the serum and blood of each allergic cases in comparison with 15 control cases or not. The results showed significant decrease in the mean serum level of Sod. in all allergic cases. The serum Pot. level showed a significant increase in its mean value in all cases, although this increase was insignificant in the asthmatic group. The mean serum calcium levels was insignificant changed in thses allergica cases. Also the eosinophillc count revealed significant increase in allergic patients.

T: Role of Anaerobes in Chronic Uncomplicated Middle Ear Discharge: In Vitro Study of the Effect of Metronidazole
A: F. A. El-Badry, R. Abd-El-Hamid Hablas, R.M. Nassar, A. Th. Rarweez and S. Abd El-Rahman Saleh
S: JEMA
D: 12/1986
A: Anaerobes were isolated from 9 patients with chronic suppurative otitis media (45%), with B. fragilis being the commonest organism isolated. In vitro studies of metronidazole against anaerobic organisms isolated in our study showed that metronidazole is an effective "antianaerobic" chemotheraputic agent yet it should be considered that in most uncomplicated cases, where both aerobes and anaerobes are isolated, treatment should be directed to the aerobic component as well in order to achieve optimal theraputic results.

T: Haemophilus Influenzae In Acute Otitis Media Among Jeddah Citizens, Saudi, Arabia.
A: R.A.M. Mahfouz anf Hassan Y. El-Banna
S: BHIPH
D: 12/1986
A: Haemophilus influenzae has been establised as a causative pathogen of acute otitis media in children and adults. Most of the isolated strains were untypable, but type b made up 3-10% of the isolated strains from middle ear discharge. In addition the frequency of B-lactamase producing strains was variable in different countries. The objective of this study was to find out the frequency of Hamophilus in fluenzae in acute otitis media among various age groups at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, with special interest devoted to type b and B-lactamase producing strains.

T: Bacteria Associated With Otitis Externa In Diabetics
A: Mohamed Rashad Abdel Hady, Refaat Hablas , H. Abou-Elewi, Mohamed Allam, M. Abou-El-Kheir.
S: S.J.A.M.F.
D: 12/1986
A: This study aims at: isolation and identification of different bacterial species associated with otitis externa in diabetic patients.

T: Static Compliance Measurements In Normal Egyptian Population of Different Age Groups.

A: Mohamed Rashad Abdel Hady. Mohamed Allam. Wassela Ibrahim Mosallam
S: J.A.M.F.
D: 12/1986
A: The aim of this work was:
1- To find out the normal range of the static impedance value in Egyptian population.
2- To determine the effect of age and sex on the static compliance values.

T: Tympanometric Studies In Rheumatoid Arthritis
A: Saddek, M., Tawfik, A., Youssef, A.& Sultan, W.
S: ZUMJ
D: 12/1986
A: Audiologic and acoustic impedance measurements were studied in 28 patients with rheumatoid arthritis. The pure tone audiometry revealed five patients with conductive hearing loss, while the tympanometric data revealed abnormal findings in (61%) of patients with rheumatoid arthritis. The observed prevalence of abnormal tympanometric findings in Rheumatoid arthitis suggested increased incidence of middle ear stiffness.

T: Audiometry and Tympanometry In Predicting Middle Ear Effusion.
A: M. El-Sharnouby, M. Mahgoub.
S: A.F.M.J.
D: 2/1987
A: In group of 30 subjects with clinically manifest persistant otitis media with effusion, tympanometry and pure tone audiometry were compared and correlated to the nature and amount of the effusion. Ears with mucoid effusion had significantly bigger air-borne gaps and higher prevalence of flat type tympanograms than ears with serous effusion. Ears with no effusion had significantly smaller air-borne gaps and very low prevalence of flat type tympano-grams than ears with effusion. Insignificant relation between the amount of effusion and the degree of hearing loss was found, while it was highly significant with the type of tympanogram as 100% of ears with large amount of middle ear effusion (MEE) had flat tympanograms and 74% of ears with small amount MEE had flat one.

T: A Study of Tonsillectomies at One of The Health Insurance Organization Hospitals.
A: Wafaa W. Guirguis, E. Abd El-Kader, Samiha A. Mokhta, and Magdi Rifaat.
S: BHIPH
D: 6/1987
A: Tonsillectomy (and adenoidectomy) is one of the most controversial surgical procedures. The efficacy of this operation has been and is still questioned by many. Nevertheless, it is among. if not the most frequently performed surgical procedure all over the world.

T: Some Bacteriological and Immunological Studies on Rhinoschleroma in Assiut.
A: Seddik, S.H. Ahmed, E. Nafie, A.B. Mahmoud .
S: AJMIC
D: 6/1987
A: A total number of 119 patients were involved in this investigation. The bacteriological work was carried out on 72 patients. Klebsiella rhinoschleromatis was isolated from 32 cases (44.4%). The Invitro sensitivity test revealed that amikacin and rifampicin were the most effective antibiotics but not streptomycin was is generally expected. The mean value of immunoglobulins in the studied cases revealed that 114 out of 119 cases had high IgG level, while only 60 cases with IgM below normal and 35 within normal range. As regards IgA level it was found that 44 cases were below normal and 38 above normal, while only37 within normal range.

T: Primary Middle Ear Effusion: Tympanostomy Tube Or Myringotomy?
A: Ahmed, A, Alhussaini, M. Abd El-Aziz and M. Azam.

S: A.U.M.J.
D: 7/1987
A: The short-term follow up results of (59) children with middle ear effusion showed that there is no significant difference in hearing gain and middle ear pressure between ears treated by myringotomy and aspiration and those treated by ventilatory tubes. It is evident from the study that the rate of recurrence of symptoms is significantly higher with simple myringotomy than with ventilatory tub but morbidity with application of ventilatory tube is greater than with simple myringotomy (e.g permanent perforation of the tympanic membrane, tympanosclerosis and cholesteatoma). This leads us to choose myringotomy for the early primary cases and to reserve ventilatory tube for recurrent cases.

T: Correlated Histopathological and Cytological Studies of Nasal Diseases
A: Adly Farid Ghaly, Mourad Aly Sherif, Mohammed Osman El-Kahky, Karima Fahmy Sidhom, Ragaa Ahmed Salem, Tereza Hanna Chabros, and Fawzi Nagib Girgis.
S: E.J.S.P.
D: 7/1987
A: Out of 297 cases with different nasal lesions examined, 342 cytologic smears were collected using six different techniques. Typing of the nature of the lesion was done whenever possible. On histopathological examination, 37 cases of malignant tumours were diagnosed (Graoup I), the commonest was squamous cell carcinoma (56.8%). 22 cases of benign nasal lesions were diagnosed (Group II), the commonest was squamous cell papilloma (72.7%). 125 cases of non-neoplastic lesions were examined (Group III), 123 cases were scleroma (89.4%) and 2 cases were polypi.

T: Tumours of Minor Salivary Glands: A Review of 87 Casec.
A: M. Moktar Farag, Ahmed A. Alhussaini &
S: A.V.M.J.
D: 7/1987
A: A review of 87 patients suffering from minor salivary gland tumour presenting to ENT section of Assiut Univeristy Hospital the last twelve years showed that:-
Any of the tumours that occur in the major salivary gland may occur in minor salivary glands, wherever, they located in the mucosa of the upper respiratory tract.Minor salivary gland tumours are more frequent in the 4th to 7th decade but less than 8% of the tumours occur in children.Males and females are nearly equally vulnerable to minor salivary gland tumours. The hard palate is the commonest site of salivary tumours. The nose is next in frequency . More than half of minor salivary gland tumours are malignant. The most frequent malignant salivery gland tumour is adenoid cystic carcinoma. Adenocarcinoma is next in frequency followed by malignant mixed tumours and mucopidermoid.

T: Hearing Loss In Rheumatoid Arthritis
A: Adel El-Kady. Mohamed Mahgoub, Zakaria El-Raie.
S: JMMA
D: 9/1987
A: Rheumatoid Arthritis is considered to be an autoimmune disease that affects the peripheral joints, it is established that rheumatic arthritis affects the arthrodial type with a joint cavity, synovial lining and fibrous capsule. 50 patients with classical rheumatoid arthritis were examined by bone air conduction and bone conduction audiometry. The study revealed that hearing loss was not related to the duration of the arthritis. It was found that conductive hearing loss is the main type associated with RA.

T: Scleroma, A Diffcult Disease to Cure. A New Concept of Management.
A: Mohammed El-Khaky, Hussein Helmy, Adel Youssif, Mohammed Helal and Mustafa

Mohammed.
S: JMMA
D: 9/1987
A: Various lines of treatment have been tried to control the scleromatous process. Systemic antibiotics for 6-8 weeks such as streptomycin, vibramycin or combination of ampicillin and cotrimoxazole (septrin) have been used. Local treatment with aureomycin was advocated by El-Mofty and Attia in 1957. Radiotherapy to induce fibrosis has been used in the granulomatous stage of the disease. Results obtained by most authors were not satisfactory till now. Due to the difficulties and side effects met with systemic antibiotics and radiotherapy, it has been widely realized that this disease needs further studies to find out new lines of treatment with less hazards. The optimistic prospect is to keep the scleromatous process under control with harmless therapy even if solid cure is not achieved.

T: Effects of Mental Activities on Vestibular Nystagmus.
A: T. Issa, Z. Metawie N. Lashin, and M. Farid.
S: NEJM
D: 11/1987
A: This study was done on 30 normal adults. The ENC was performed using a single channel recording unit. Immediately after caleric irrigation, the subjects were asked to listen to taped music. When the slow phase velocity platumed, the subjects were asked to do mathematical calculations. The slow phase velocity was measured for a five seconds interval during mointoring the response while the subject was (1) listening to music & (2) doing mathematical calcmlations. We found that for the release of mystagmus suppression during ENC examination mathematical calculation was very good & listening to music was ineffective.
T: Effects of Intensity, Frequency, and Duration of Noise Exposure on The Neurophysiological Tests of The Vestibular Apparatus
A: H. Fouad, A. Fatthi, Taher Issa and M. Shabana
S: NEJM
D: 11/1987
A: Vastibular functions were tested in 100 workers in textile industry exposed to the risk of noise induced hearing loss. 22 workers had spontaneous nystagmus. In 25 persons. the rotational test provoked a nystagmus prepondrence of more than 20%. Central vestibular tests were normal in all the subjects. There was a relation between the degree of nose exposure, hearing impairment and the vestibular function disturbance. This significant correlation denoted that noise exposure not only damages the cochlea, but also affects the vastibular ogran.

T: Unilatral Idiopathic Sudden Sensorineural Hearing Loss
A: Taher Issa, Zoheir El-Hoshy, Essam Abd El-Nabi,
S: N.E.J.M.
D: 11/1987
A: 33 cases of unilateral idiopathic sudden sensorineural hearing loss were seen by the authours in the last 4 years. 26 cases received steroid therapy for 3 weeks. Recovery was marked in 22 cases (85%). The rest (7 cases) received no treatment. Recovery was marked in only 3 cases (43%). This significant difference indicates that steroid therapy is beneficial for such a condition.

T: Caloric - Eye Tracking Test in Cerebellar Patients
A: T. Issa, Ali El-Refai, E.A. Abd El-Nabi, E. Mottawea, M. Farid and S. Hashem
S: MJCU
D: 12/1987
A: Eye-tracking test was done for 20 cerebellar patients: 9 of them showed definite abnormalities. Caloric stimulation during eye-tracking test enhanced the appearance of abnormalities in 10 more cases. i.e. abnormal caloric eye-tracking test was manifest in 19 patients. This was suggested to be

due to loss of the inhibitory effect of the cerebellum on the vestibular nuclei. 10 normal subjects, as a control group were subjected to the same procedures. The changes before and after caloric stimulation were nearly negligible.

T: Immunological Study In Laryngeal Polyp
A: SH. Shaaban, & S. Shoeib
S: MJCU
D: 12/1987
A: The incidence of non atopy in 30 adults laryngeal polypector was not exceeding that of the serum in non-atopic patient, IgA level exceeded that of the serum in nonatopic . We come to that laryngeal polyp foundation in non is not an a ergic phenomenon, surface immunoglobulin plays simple role in the pathogenesis of polyp.

T: Middle Ear Effusion: Assessment of The Different Methods of Treatment
A: SH. Shaaban, O. Fawzi and N. Y. Sabbagh
S: MJCU
D: 12/1987
A: 420 ears with chronic middle ear effusion were included in this study. The average was 6.4 years. Medical treatment was tried for all and 37.6% (Group I) regained completely normal hearing. For those not responding, surgical treatment (Group II) gave another 42.4% complete cure. The remaining 20% had Grommet Tubs inserted (Group III) and 19.1% regained normal hearing while 0.9% developed chronic suppurative otitis media. The improvement in hearing level to completely normal in Group I was 96.2%, in Group II 80.9% and in Group III 55%. The incidence of tympanosclerosis was 0.0% Group I. 20.2% in Group II and 52.5% in Group III. Therefore, we conclude that medical treatment is worth a trial. Surgery is required in cases not responding to medical treatment. Complications occurring after surgery are unavoidable. The initial hearing loss and the type of effusion were important for the prognosis of the condition.

T: Characterisation and Antibiotic Susceptibility of Proteus Isolated From Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media.
A: Ahmed M. Fateen, Essam A. Abdel-Nabi, and Mikhael N. Mikhael.
S: MJCU.
D: 3/1988
A: Out of 112 cases of chronic suppurative otitis media, proteus was the most frequently isolated organism. It was isolated from 36 patients, accounting for 32.1% of cases. Of these, 33 were Proteus mirabilis and 3 were Proteus vulgaris. In vitro antibiotics sensitivity of the isolated strains showed that orloxacin (a DNA gyrase inhibitor) was the most effective antibiotic. Amikacin came next. Other antibiotics Tested showed varying sensitivity patterns.

T: Histopathological Study of The Inner Ear In Neonatal Hypoxia
A: Z. El-Hoshy, T. K. Issa, Iman A. Seoud & SH. Gabr
S: MJCU
D: 3/1988
A: In this work, 21 temporal bones of infants with neonatal hypoxia were studied histopathologically. Vascular and nervous affections of the inner ear were found. Vascular dilatation in the striavascularis and in the modiolus were seen. Degeneration of the spiral ganglion cells, supporting cells, inner and outer hair cells were also noted.

T: Reliability of Nasopharynageal Culture in Acute Supprative Otitis Media
A: Taher Issa, Soheir El-Attar, Mohamed Farid, and Hesham Negm,
S: M.J.C.U.
D: 3/1988

A: The study was done on 50 cases with Acute Suppurative Otitis Media. Cultures were made from the naspharynx and middle ear exudate after doing miringotomy. The nasopharyngeal culture proved to be a good predictor of the middle ear pathogenic cases of acute suppurative otitis media where more than 50% of the colonies are of a single pathogen.

T: Effect of Intensity and Frequency of Noise Exposure on Noise Induced Hearing Loss
A: Hashem Fouad : Iskandar Habib, Taher Issa. and Sherif Adli.
S: MJCU
D: 3/1988
A: Audiometric assessment was carried out for 231 noise exposed workers and studied according to certain subjective hearing related factors and intensity of noise.

T: Incus Interposition: A Review of 39 Cases
A: T. Issa, Aly El-Rifaii, Z. Al-Hoshy, Emad A. Handossa, & Hisham Negm.
S: MJCU
D: 3/1988
A: Incus interposition was done for 39 cases. Three groups of patients were operated on. The first group was cases with chronic suppurative otitis media (non cholesteatomatous). The second was cases with chronic adhesive otitis media. The third group was patients with traumatic facial paralysis that had a modified transmastoid-sublabyrinthine-extratemporal approach. Interposition of an autograft or a homograft incus proved to be a good method for restoration of ossicular discontinuity.

T: Hypoglossal Facial Anastomosis
A: T. Issa, Zoheir El-Hoshi, A.Handousa I. Zohdy, H. Negm.
S: N.E.J.M.
D: 3/1988
A: Hypogolssal-facial anostomosis is one of the most reliable technique uesd for facial reanastmosis, if direct end to end anastomosis or grafing are not possible. Nine patients underwent a hypoglossal facial anastomosis for irreversible facial nerve damage. This paper deasls with the indications, surgical technique, and the results of this procedure.

T: Histopathological Study of The Inner Ear In Neonatal Infections
A: Taher Issa, Zoheir El-Hoshy, Iman Seoud, Sherif Gabr.
S: NEJM.
D: 3/1988
A: 26 Temporal bones from paitents with neonatal infections (viraemia orsepticaemia) were examined. In cases with viraemia, a primary affection of the Stria Vascularis from Settlement of the virus was found. Consequent alleration in the endolymph with affection of the organ of Corti and ganglion cells occurred. In cases with Septicaemia there was a primary affection in the spiral ganglion cells with normal organ of Corti proving a spread from a CNS affection via the internal auditory meatus and cochlear duct.

T: Bacterial adherence with pharyngeal cells in smokers and non-smokers.
A: F. Mitkess, E. A. Azzazy Mona M. Ezzat, M. W. Nassar, and Emil Diss,
S: MJCU
D: 3/1988
A: The adherence of different bacteria to pharyngeal cells obtained from smokers and non-smokers was studied in this work. Three strains of bacteria commonly associated with pharyngitis were included in this study: group A B haemolytic streptococci, staphylococcus aureus and pseudomonas pyocyaneus. Our study included 30 healthy adult males: 20 cigarette smokers and 10 non-smokers.

Bacterial adherence with pharyngeal cells was higher in smokers group than in non-smokers. However there was no significnt relation between bacterial adherence with the age of the patient nor the duration of smoking.

T: Acoustic Reflex In Bell's Palsy
A: Shafik Khalifa, Tarek Kamel, Abd El-Hay El-Assy, Tarek Tawfik & Usama Abd El-Nasser.
S: NEJM
D: 3/1988
A: This work was done to re-evaluate the topognostic and prognostic value of stapedial reflex test in Bell's palsy. 20 cases of Bell's pasly were subjected to Schirmer's test, stapedial reflex and follow up for 6 manths. It was found that the lesion was distal to the stapedius nerve in 3 cases (15%), in the tympanic segment in 14 cases (70%) and proximal to the geniculate gangtion in 3 cases (15%). The presence or absence of the reflex was not a good index of prognosis but when the reflex was preserved the improvement started after a shorter duration. 57.1% of the cases with lost reflex showed reflex before clinical improvement.

T: Composite Graft In Myringoplasty
A: Aly El-Refai, Essam Ali Abd El-Nabi, E. Mottawea, M. Abd El-Raoof & N.Galal Zeid.
S: MJCU
D: 6/1988
A: 40 Patients with non-cholesteatomatous drum perforations were chosen and prepared for operations. Myingoplasty was done using underlay temporalis fascila grafts which were covered from their meatal surfaces by full thickness meatal skin grafts in 20 cases and split thickness skin grafts from post auricular region in 20 cases. A control group of 20 patiens in whom myringoplasty was done using a medially situated temporalis fascia graft only. Covering the fascia with skin had put the problem of deficient epithelialisation to an end. Using the meatal skin is thought to be more physiological as it has the same migratory characters of the outer layer of the drum.

T: Different Modalities of Treatment of Hypertropheid Inferior Turbinate
A: Shafik Khalifaa, Nabil Lashin, Abd El-Hay El-Assy, Mohamed Hussein
S: NEJM
D: 9/1988
A: This work is an attempt to evaluate the effect of different modalities of chronic nasal obstruction due to enlarged inferior turbinates in the form of medical treatment, intranasal long acting corticosteroid injection, submucous electrocautery of the inferior turbinate, out fractures of the inferior turbinates and partial excision of the inferior turbinates.

T: Effect of Disodium Cromoglycate on Allergic Nasal Mucosa, A Histopathological and Histochemical Study
A: Ali, A. A., Rasmy, E., Hassan, A.A., Rammadan, A.S. and Rammadan, M.E.
S: NEJM
D: 9/1988
A: In this work, biopsies were taken from the nasal mucosa of twenty patients suffering from persistant perennial nasal allergy, before and after treatment with DSCG spray 4% forperiod of four weeks. Results showed that, there was histopathological and histochemical improvement of the allergic nasal mucosa, mucous glands and secretion, blood and lymph vessels following treatment with DSCG. Such improvement was going in hand with the observed clinical improvement.

T: Electrogustometry in Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media
A: Nabil Rabie, Mohamed El-Begermy, Ali Gamal, Ram M. Engira and Magdy Hamed
S: NEJM

D: 10/1988
A: The effect of chronic suppurative otitis media, with and without cholesteatoma, on taste sensation of the anterior two thirds of the tongue was studied in 100 patients. Fifty normal subjects acted as control group. A new design and method for electrogustometry is presented. The modified electrogustometer we used in this study combines comparatively low price with easy operation, objectivity and flexibility to allow the examiner to measure the electrogustometric thershold rapidly and precisely. We concluded that electrogustometry may be of help in the assessment of patients with chronic suppurative otitis media. When there is a doubt regarding the presence of cholesteatoma, an absent sense of taste on that side may become an important sign, also if it is known that the patient has a non-functioning chorda tympani nerve, then efforts to spare it during surgery may be avoided.

T: Evaluation of Medical Treatment In Secretory Otitis Media
A: Atef Assa, Nabil Abo-Saif, Adel A. Helmy
S: NEJM
D: 10/1988
A: Fifty patients were proved clinically and audiologically to have secretory otitis media. Medical treatments were tried for one month. Follow up were done every week during treatment and after 3 months for the improved cases. Medical treatments were evaluateed for the improvement of secretory otitis media.

T: Nasal Cytology as a Diagnostic Aid In Allergic Rhinitis
A: Yakan H. Badawy, Mohamed N. Abou-Saif, Medhat M. Shams
S: NEJM
D: 10/1988
A: It was proved from this study that goblet, mast cells are the chief due to diagnosis of nasal allergy. Bacterial infection was easily recognized in the smear by increased neutrophils, mon-nuclear leucocytes and granulated cytoplasm. Nasal cytology is cheap and valuable method of investigation in nasal diseases, it is recommended to be applied at a wider scale in E.N.T. practice.

T: Studies on the Possible Viral Etiology of Secretory Otitis Media.
A: Amin E. Khodary, Koka Abd El-Wahad, Magdi Hamed, Nabil Rabie, Mohamed El-Bigermy & Adel Lotfi
S: NEJM
D: 10/1988
A: Fifty children with secretory olitis media were selected . During myringotomy, middle ear effusion was collected and tested for specific secretory immunoglobuline A (SIgA) against cytomegalo virus (CMY), herpes simplex virus (HSV) and respiratory syncytial viruses (RSV). ELISA technique was used in detection of the specific SIgA. The results were as follow:
The most common specific SIgA was that against CMV (59%), followed by RSV (42%) and lastely the HSV (23%). Combinations SIgA do exisit and the most common was the combination between CMV and RSV (28%). Secretory IgA against CMV was the most common to be found in bilateral effusions (56%), while on the other hand SIgA against the RSV was the most common to be found in one ear effusion in cases of bilateral middle ear effusions (56%). We concluded that, upper respiratory tract infections and direct contact between the antigen and the middle ear muscosa can not be the only source of viruses engaged in secretory otitis media and blood born transport of viruses is most probable. This is based on the fact that CMVand HSV are not a known causes of upper respiratory tract infection and blood born transport is the most probable.

T: Serum Phosphohexose Isomerase in Patient With Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma (NPC)
A: Atef Assal, M. Nabil Abo Saif, Sami Y, Akel, Mohamed M. El-Gantery

S: NEJM
D: 10/1988
A: In the present study it was found that serum PHI activity was significantly increased in patients with NPC by more than 100%. The increase in serum PHI activity was significantly proportional to the Degree of NPC (TNM staging). There was significant decrease in serum PHI activity by radiotherapy in patients with NPC but did not reach to normal level with significant difference to control level.

T: Effect of Corticosteroid Treatment on Secretory IgE and In Allergic Rhinitis
A: Ali, A.A., Emad Rasmy, Abd El-Fatah Ali, Ahmed Rammadan,
D: 10/1988
A: Out of the 20 allergic rhinitis patients, 10 were treated using local corticosteroid therapy while the remaning 10 were treated by systemic corticosteroids. Nasal secretion samples were collected from all control subjects and from allergic rhinitis patients before and after treatment. IgE and IgA were assayed employing the single radial immunodiffusion in Agar plates. Results were tabulated and statistically analyzed. It was found that the symptomatic control on nasal allergy by corticosteroids could be considered to be due to decrease of IgE concentration after systemic administration and to the increase of IgA concentration after topical application.

T: The Impact of Aircraft Noise On Residents Around Cairo International Airport
A: Sanaa A. Rizk, A. I. El-Sharkawy, and Noha M. Hegazy.
S: MJCU
D: 12/1988
A: This work presents a pilot survey for studying the impact of aircraft noie in two selected sites around Cairo International Airport on residents as exprecsed by their degree of annoyance. Along with this subjective response, measurements of the heart rate and the arterial blood pressure were carried out. These parameters were compared in the aircraft noise-exposed residents and a control group. The relation between noise level and the proportion of residents expressing annoyance was also studied.

T: Eustachian Tube Dysfunction in Allergic Rhinitis
A: Taher Issa, M.D., Kamal Labib, M.D., Hesham Negm, M.D. and Mohamed Fayek, M.D.
S: MJCU
D: 12/1988
A: The Eustachian tube is lined by respiratory epthelium, all changes causing acute or chronic thickening of the mucosa, as in nasal allergy, lead to Eustachian dysfunction and impaired ventilation of the middle ear. By testing fifty allergic patients using tympanometry, Eustachian dysfuntion was detected in 54% of them using the nine step inflation - deflation test. Eustachian dysfunction is detected only in 32% of the patients by measuring the resting middle ear pressure. We concluded that patients with allergic rhinitis commonly have E.T. dysfunction, and the nine step inflation - deflation test is more accurate than measuring the resting middle ear pressure for diagnosis of such dysfunction.

T: The Effects of AGE on Acoustic Reflex Thresholds In Normal Hearing Subjects
A: Foud A. El-Badry, Mohamed R. Abd El-Hady , Fakhry A. Hasaballa, Ahmed K. Farweez Omer A. El-Banhawy.
S: J.A.M.F.G
D: 12/1988
A: The effect of age on acoustic reflex thresholds were studied in 120 normal hearing subjects divided into four groups, their age ranged from 4-60 years. All cases were subjected for otoscopic

examination, pure tone audiometry, tympanometry and acoustic reflex threshold measurements. The results obtained in this study showed decrease in acoustic reflex thresholds as the age increases.



وحين نقدم هذا العمل لابناء وطننا الكريم نرجو أن نكون قد وفقنا إلى العمل على تحقيق بعض أهداف الأكاديمية المنصوص عليها صراحة فى قانون انشائها . ونرجو كذلك أن نمتد بهذا الجهد إلى مجالات أوسع بدءاً من مكتبة للدوريات القومية من خلال مكتبة الأكاديمية الطبية العسكرية التى لا تكف عن الأزدهار بمعدلات مقبولة ، وانتهاء بانتاج أقراص ممغنطة على النحو الذى تم تقديم التراث الطبى الأمريكى فى سلسلة من "الأقراص الممغنطة المضغوطة المقروءة" (CDROM)

ولا بد لنا أن نقدم الشكر لكافة الأساتذة الدكاترة من رؤساء التحرير ومساعديهم وعمداء الكليات ورؤساء الجمعيات العلمية المتخصصة وأن نذكر بالتقدير الأساتذة الدكاترة محمد عبد اللطيف ، وعبد السلام جمعة ، ومحمد صقر .

د. محمد الجرادى

مدير تحرير المجلة الطبية المصرية الجديدة

لواء طبيب/فهمى السيد أبو أحمد

رئيس الأكاديمية الطبية العسكرية

البيليوجرافيا القومية للطب المصرى

يسعد الأكاديمية الطبية العسكرية أن تواصل نشر " البيليوجرافيا القومية للطب المصرى " فى سلسلة من الأجزاء المتعاقبة المرتبطة بالتخصصات الطبية المختلفة.

وقد لقيت الأجزاء التى تم نشرها من هذه البيليوجرافيا ترحيباً واسع النطاق من الأطباء العاملين وأعضاء هيئات التدريس والباحثين وكليات الطب ومؤسسات التعليم الطبى ومراكز البحوث الطبية ومؤسسة الرعاية والتخطيط والإدارة الصحية .

وقد بدأ العمل فى إصدار هذه البيليوجرافيا منذ ١٩٨٦ ، وتم حصر الانتاج العلمى فى مجال البحوث الطبية الاساسية والأكاديمية والاكلينكية من خلال ١٥٠ دورية طبية ما بين مجلات الكليات والمعاهد الطبية القومية، والجمعيات العلمية المتخصصة فضلاً عن إصدارات المؤتمرات المختلفة والهيئات القومية كالأكاديمية الطبية العسكرية ، وإدارة الخدمات الطبية للقوات المسلحة ، و اتحاد الاطباء العرب ،و المؤتمرات الافرواسيوية و الجمعية الطبية المصرية والجمعية المصرية للأطباء الشبان ...الخ.

و قد بذل جهد كبير فى ترتيب وفهرسة وتصنيف هذه البحوث وإعداد ملخصاتها - ورتبت المداخل زمنياً، وعرضنا فى كل مدخل عنوان البحث (T) وأسماء مؤلفيه (A) جميعاً (بدون حذف أى من أسمائهم على سبيل الاختصار) ثم ذكرنا المصدر (S) وهو الدورية التى نشر فيها البحث بالحروف المختصرة التى يجد القارىء قائمة بها فى أول كل جزء من أجزاء البيليوجرافيا ، وذكرنا تاريخ النشر (D) ثم اعقبنا ذلك كله بملخص واف (A) للدراسات المعملية يتضمن الهدف من البحث، ومنهج البحث ،أو خطته ، والنتائج التى توصل إليها الباحثون وما انتهوا إليه من توصيات.

وحرصنا مع هذا كله على أن نصنف هذه البحوث فى أجزاء متعاقبة مرتبطة بالتخصصات التى تمارس على المستوى القومى فى مصر ، وعلى هذا النحو تم انتهاء العمل من الأجزاء الآتية:-

الجزء الأول : أمراض وجراحة العظام
الجزء الثانى : الجراحة العامة
الجزء الثالث : أمراض القلب والأوعية الدموية
الجزء الرابع : طب الأطفال
الجزء الخامس : العلوم الطبية الأساسية

الجزء السادس : الأنف والأذن والحنجرة

الجزء السابع : طب وجراحة العيون

الجزء الثامن : الغدد الصماء

وفى خلال الأسابيع القادمة ترجو الأكاديمية أن تصدر الاجزء التالية :-

الجزء التاسع : طب وجراحة الأورام

الجزء العاشر : أمراض النساء والتوليد

الجزء الحادى عشر : الطب الطبيعى

الجزء الثانى عشر: الصحة العامة

الجزء الثالث عشر : الصحة المهنية

الجزء الرابع عشر : الأمراض الجلدية والتناسلية

الجزء الخامس عشر : الكلى والمسالك البولية

وقد شملت الببليوجرافيا ما نشر خلال الفترة من خلال بداية ١٩٨٥ وحتى نهاية عام ١٩٨٨

وقد أثبت تداول هذه الببليوجرافيا خلال الفترة الماضية مدى الحاجة إلى متابعة الجهد فيها من أجل بناء قاعدة معلومات طبية عربية تكون كفيلة بتحقيق التواصل العلمى والبحثى فى مجال العلوم الطبية كافة على مستوى الوطن العربى ، وتتيح فى الوقت نفسه الفرصة لتبادل هذه المواد مع قواعد البحوث العالمية والأجنبية تبادل الأنداد لا مجرد (تبادل) الناقلين بأموالهم دون أن يقدموا أى جهد فى مجال تتسارع فيها الجهود لاثبات الذات .

وعلى المستوى القومى أثبت نشر هذه الببليوجرافيا أنه ليس من المنطقى أن يتمكن الباحث المصرى من معرفة آخر ما كتب فى الموضوع الذى يبحث فيه فى الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية على حين أن يجد السبيل إلى الإلمام بالجهد الذى بذل فى ذات الموضوع على مستوى وطنه بل حتى على مستوى جامعته أو اقليمه .

بل الادهى والأمر من ذلك أنه فى ظل تضخم الأقسام بباحثين من داخلها وخارجها، فكثيراً ما قدمت رسائل علمية فى ذات الموضوع من دون أن نشير إلى جهد ذات القسم أو الكلية فى ذات الموضوع ..وكثيراً ما اثيرت هذه النقطة فى أثناء مناقشة الرسائل .. وقد أدى هذا بالطبع إلى حدوث كثير من التكرار، وإلى عدم انقاذ الوقت المهدر بدون حاجة حقيقية ... مما أضاف إلى الفاقد الذى لا يزال نشكو منه فى الجهد والوقت و المال.

كما أن غياب الببليوجرافيا القومية كان من أهم العوامل التى حالت دون أن تصاغ خطة قومية لبحوثنا الطبية بما يكفل أن تكون هذه البحوث ذات صلة حية بالواقع الطبى والآمال فى تغييره ورسم خريطة جديدة لهذا الوطن الذى يمثل المرض أحد عنا ءاته.



الببليوجرافيا القوميّة للطب المصري

فهارس مجمعة لمائة وخمسين دورية طبية

(١٩٨٥ - ١٩٨٨)

الجزء السادس

الأذن والأنف والحنجرة

إعداد :د.محمد محمد الجوادى

مراجعة :أ.د. فهمى أبوأحمد



الأكاديمية الطبية العسكرية

١٩٩١